

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL XXXII. NO. 78.

HONOLULU, H. L: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1897.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

SENATE CONVENES

Hall Filled With Senators and Visitors.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DOLE

Resolutions and Message Referred to Committee.

Adjourned Out of Respect to Godfrey Rhodes — Brown, Waterhouse and Holstein Active.

The Hawaiian Senate convened a few minutes after noon yesterday for the purpose of ratifying the Hawaiian treaty of annexation with the United States. There was no demonstration of any kind, such as was customary in the days of the monarchy. The members dropped into the hallway one or two at a time, gathered in groups around the stairway, and finally, as the hands on the clock neared the meridian, went inside and took their places. Additional chairs had been placed in the room by R. J. Greene for the accommodation of visitors, and these were all occupied, many strangers being noticed.

When the members were called to order President of the Senate Wilder announced that the meeting was in accordance with a proclamation issued by the President, calling the members together in special session. J. F. Clay, Secretary, called the roll, and the following responded: Horner, Holstein, Wright, Baldwin, Brown, Northrup, McCandless, Schmidt, Lyman, Wilcox, Rice, Waterhouse and Wilder. In the absence of Rev. H. W. Peck, Chaplain Edmondson of the U. S. S. Philadelphia invoked the blessing of God on the members and the work they were called to do.

President Wilder appointed Senators Lyman and Wilcox to wait upon President Dole and inform him that the Senate was in session and ready to receive any message he might have to present. Shortly after the return of the committee to the hall Secretary Potter of the Foreign Office entered, bearing a red plush portfolio, containing communications. This was handed Minister Cooper, who said: "I have here a message from the President of the Republic to the Senate." It was then handed President Wilder, who gave it to the Secretary, who read as follows:

Under the authority conferred upon me by the Constitution and with the approval of the Cabinet, I have negotiated a treaty of political union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, which was signed by the plenipotentiaries of both governments in the city of Washington on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1897.

I herewith transmit the same to the Senate for the consideration of the question of the ratification thereof, under its constitutional authority.

In this relation I desire to call your attention to certain significant events which bear upon this matter.

The Provisional Government which succeeded the Hawaiian monarchy on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893, was organized for the administration of public affairs until such time as terms of union with the United States of America should have been agreed upon. Unexpected delays in the consummation of such union having occurred, the Republic of Hawaii was organized and proclaimed on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1894. The fundamental law of the new republic contained the following words: "The President, with the approval of the Cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a treaty of political or commercial union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America subject to the ratification of the Senate."

The Legislature of the Republic at both of its sessions passed joint resolutions endorsing the annexation policy of the Provisional Government and of the Republic of Hawaii.

The grounds for the adoption of this policy on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893 were, first, the existing local conditions under which the maintenance of stable government was beset with great and increasing difficulties; and the growing menace to the small Hawaiian population involved in the impending immigration, possibly unlimited, of races whose civilization was not in accord with the established institutions of the country. Second—The rapidly developing interests of the great naval powers rendered the permanence of the independent government of the Hawaiian Islands extremely uncertain. Third—The importance of securing such permanence of relations with the United States as would render possible the development

of the resources of this country; and fourth—an abiding conviction that it was for the best interests of all of the people of these Islands.

All of these reasons for annexation to the United States of America still exist, and subsequent events have emphasized their importance.

I would further call your attention to the friendly and protecting policy of the government of the United States of America toward this country which has existed from the inception of its foreign relations, whereby the danger of foreign interference has been lessened, the stability of the Hawaiian Government has been promoted and trade relations have been developed to the great benefit of Hawaii.

An important feature of the treaty submitted to your consideration is the provision that all Hawaiian laws and customs regulations not inconsistent with the treaty under consideration, nor contrary to the constitution or treaties of the United States of America, shall remain in force until changed by Congress; such legislation by Congress to be preceded by a report to that body from five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, recommending such legislation concerning Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper. Thus is deliberation assured as to the ultimate form of government for the Territory of Hawaii, and the injury that inevitably follows sudden changes of political conditions precluded.

In submitting this most important measure to your consideration, I would remind you that you are the representatives of the interests of the whole Hawaiian community of every class and name, and I cannot doubt that in reaching your decision you will be guided by the conscientious and patriotic desire to promote its best and most lasting prosperity.

The proposed treaty was then handed President Wilder, who asked whether

TREATY RATIFIED

Unanimous Vote by Hawaii's Senators.

SPEECHES BY VARIOUS MEMBERS

An Event Full of Interest to People of Hawaii.

TREATY TO BE SIGNED TODAY

Minister Damon Criticizes Wording of Report.

AFFAIR SET FOR 9 O'CLOCK

No Opposition to Treaty — Benefits of Annexation — Why It is Needed.

The Senate met at 10 a. m. with all members present, Rev. A. J. Bell of the Methodist Church officiating as Chaplain, offered prayer and Secretary Clay read the minutes of Wednesday's

States was one of the fundamental grounds for the establishment of this Government, and we received it with great interest. Let me lay on the table, and in doing so deem it our duty to say that, in our opinion, the protestants are protesting more on the grounds of sentiment than that they really believe annexation would not promote the best and most lasting prosperity to those Islands and all classes of people now residing thereon.

On motion of Minister Smith the report was laid on the table.

Senator Brown moved that the action of the Senate on the matter of appointments by President Dole, be in open session. Carried.

On motion of Senator Brown the following nominations were confirmed:

Robert H. Bruce, consul at Amoy, China.

Stuart Eldredge, consul at Yokohama, Japan.

William A. De Gress, consul at Mexico.

George L. Allen, consul at St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Frederick H. Moore, consul-general at Sydney, N. S. W.

Henry Hempel, consul at Island of Madeira.

William B. Colville, consul at Calcutta, India.

Samuel Mills Damon, Minister of Finance.

Edward G. Hitchcock, Judge of the 3rd and 4th circuits.

The report on the message regarding annexation was then read from the table for discussion. Senator Brown, the first speaker, said in substance:

"I would call the attention of the Senate to the fact that today is the anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. That being the case, and with the vast common interests of Hawaii and California, I know of no more opportune time for us to take such action as would indicate our

WANTED: A CANAL

It is Said the Nicaraguan "Ditch" Would Suit Japan.

STRANGE STORY OF INTRIGUE

Sent to President of Co. in New York.

Central American Republic Said to Be Working Against the United States.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The Herald's Washington special says: Japan, not content with its interference with President McKinley's Hawaiian annexation policy, now has designs upon the Nicaraguan Canal. According to semi-official advices just received here from Nicaragua, the Japanese Government is secretly negotiating with the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America, which recently met in Salvador, for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal independent and in defiance of the interests and influence of the United States or other nations.

This action of Japan, taken in connection with her recent attitude in regard to Hawaiian annexation, is of great significance, showing as it does to the authorities that there is no limit to the ambition of the Island nation, and that her aggressive policy may yet get her into trouble with the United States. That the Administration will resent any interference with the Nicaraguan Canal project, as it did in the case of the Hawaiian annexation treaty, goes without saying.

If Japan can encompass it, according to Nicaraguan advices received here, she would like to obtain the abrogation of all treaty rights possessed by the United States in relation to inter-oceanic transit and the forfeiture of the American canal concession from Nicaragua and immediately make a treaty with the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America, giving her control of the canal route through Nicaragua. In the negotiations Costa Rica has not been consulted, it being well known she would not assent to a violation of the treaty rights.

It has been suspected in some quarters that England, which has always been anxious to acquire at least a joint control of the canal, might be working in conjunction with Japan in "dickering" with the Diet, which, it is now understood, is in progress, but nothing has yet come to the surface to indicate she has encouraged Japan in the move. I am told the agent of the Nicaraguan Canal here has laid the facts before Mr. Hitchcock, president of the canal company in New York, with the suggestion that the State Department be apprised of the secret negotiations that are now being carried on between Japan and the Diet.

Senator Zelaya, President of Nicaragua, it is understood, has admitted to close personal friends that Japan is negotiating with the Diet, but in each case he advised the strictest secrecy. For further information

stration Samoa was abandoned to Germany and Great Britain and no attempt to live up to the provisions of the tripartite agreement has since been made by this Government. President McKinley, however, considers the islands well worth holding to the limited extent provided by the agreement, and his ideas on the subject are embodied in the instructions which Mr. Osborn will carry with him to Apia.

Mr. Osborn is now in Washington studying the correspondence relating to Samoa on file at the State Department. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the ideas of the President, and intends to do all that can be done to promote the languishing American interests. His instructions are to make inquiry into the political conditions in the islands, with particular reference to the workings of the tripartite arrangement and to suggest a plan for the improvement of the provisions of that agreement. His report will be made to President McKinley, who has been impressed with the strategical and commercial importance of the Samoan group to this country. It is probable that a United States war ship will be sent to Apia to show the Stars and Stripes and to let the people of the islands understand that this Government has not lost interest in them.

ASKED TO REMAIN.

Brown University Corporation Wish-es President Andrews.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 1.—The corporation of Brown University today voted, after a long meeting, to request President Andrews to withdraw his resignation as president of that institution.

In addition to this matter the now famous protest of 25 of the faculty of Brown and a number of petitions, including one from college professors and public men, asking for the retention of President Andrews, were also presented and considered. The last-named petition declared that "the influence of the American universities and the interests of free thought and free speech under a just sense of accountability would be promoted by such action on the part of the corporation as might naturally lead to the withdrawal of the resignation of President Andrews."

Among the signers are: Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University; Charles Elliot, president of Harvard; C. K. Adams, president of the University of Wisconsin; Seth Low, president of Columbia College; W. J. Samner, professor of political economy, Yale; John Fisher, the historian; William Lloyd Garrison; J. T. Trowbridge, the author; Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston; James R. Jewett, president of the University of Minnesota.

A number of short speeches were made on both sides, and then Congressman Walker of Massachusetts was recognized by the chairman. He made a speech advocating the action that was subsequently taken.

The vote on the subject was practically unanimous and taken after speeches had been made by nearly every member of the corporation.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

That to the Optimum Expressed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—There is no disposition among officials here to question the correctness of the statement in the dispatches from Hawaii to the effect that Minister Hatch hurried to Honolulu with the special purpose of securing annexation by the Hawaiian Government in advance of the meeting of our Congress. There is no rule in diplomatic practice that would forbid Hawaii first acting upon the treaty, and the treaty itself does not indicate which Government is to take the initiative in the ratification. While it is regarded as desirable in the execution of the policy of President McKinley toward Hawaii as stated in his message transmitting the treaty to Congress last June that the document shall be ready in all respects for the action of the United States Senate at its next session, it is not believed that the President has any intention of calling a special session for the purpose of ratification. Indeed, considering the fact that if the Hawaiian Legislature acts with the greatest promptness upon the treaty, it can scarcely complete this action and return the ratified document to Washington before October at the earliest, it would appear to be unnecessary to advance the session of Congress by such a short space of time as would intervene between this date and the date upon which Congress meets in regular session.

TO CLAIM DAMAGES.

Spain Seeks Indemnity Because of Pillboxes.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The Herald's Washington special says: Spain is laying the groundwork for the presentation of an enormous claim for damages against the United States as the result of the departure of filibustering expeditions from this country for Cuba. Cameron Carlisle, legal adviser of the Spanish Legation here, has submitted to Minister de Lome a voluminous report on the filibustering expeditions. After reviewing the actions of the American people in contravention to the neutrality laws and the law of the foreign relations of this Government from Washington to McKinley, he devotes a chapter to the attitude of the Executive, giving the proclamations issued by President Cleveland, his reference to filibustering in his message and an extract from the inaugural address of President McKinley.

LOOKING TOWARD GOLD.

India Suspends Sale of Bills of Exchange.

London, September 1.—The following notice was posted at the Bank of England today.

The Secretary of State for India, in Council, gives notice that the sale of bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay and Madras shall be suspended for a period not less than 10 weeks.

The Government has very little money in India to draw on, owing to the famine and the plague having rendered the collection of taxes slow. The present time may be opportune to ac-

custom the Indians to the use of gold instead of silver, though it would not have been attempted had not the scarcity of money arisen.

Earthquakes in Japan.

TACOMA, Wash., August 29.—The Northern Pacific steamer Columbia arrived this afternoon, bringing news of great loss of life in Japan on August 8th and 9th. Strong earthquake shocks of the longest duration ever known in Japan were felt throughout the main island on the morning of August 5th.

Less than an hour afterward a great tidal wave rolled inland from the sea. Villages and towns along the coast were flooded or swept away. Rivers were blocked up with water to an extent unknown in recent years. They were already very high, for great rainstorms had just occurred. All railroads were damaged and bridges washed out by dorsens.

Survey of Seal Islands.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—In a letter written to the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Willard Duffield reports that he has completed the survey of three of the islands of the Pribyloff group, including the St. Paul, the largest of the group, and small tracts known as Walrus and Otter Islands. He expected when he wrote to continue his work on St. George Island and to complete it before the close of the season. A map showing all the features of the islands will be made. It is expected to be very useful to the Commissioners.

Ask for Gold Basis.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, August 31.—A meeting of merchants which was largely attended was held here today. Resolutions were adopted deplored the present financial condition of Nicaragua and petitioned the Government to place the country upon a gold basis, estimating the present paper dollar or silver dollar at 30 cents gold, asking for the issuance of gold certificates in their place and at this valuation, and requesting the Government to export and sell the present silver coinage of Nicaragua.

Nominate Seth Low.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The Boroughs Committee of the Citizens' Union has nominated Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York. Congressman Quigg, chairman of the Republican organization, has repeatedly asserted that the nomination of Mr. Low by the Citizens' Union would drive the Republican organization to look for a candidate elsewhere. A special messenger left this city late tonight for Northeast Harbor, Me., with the letter of the Citizens' Union notifying Mr. Low of his nomination.

Of Interest to Exporters.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular containing the opinion of Attorney-General McKenna, who holds that the law does not specifically require exporters or their agents to appear personally before United States consular officers in order to have their invoices certified to as being correct and true. This will enable exporters to have invoices certified with less inconvenience than heretofore.

A World's Record.

REEDVILLE, Mass., August 28.—Star Pointer lowered the much-flaunted two-minute banner and created a new world's harness record of 1:59 1/2 for the mile, with the aid of a running pace-maker, in a trial against time here this afternoon. Every condition was perfect for the attempt, and the track, which will now rank as one of the fastest in the world, was in most excellent shape.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

LONDON, August 27.—The Financial News say the French Cabinet is considering the floating of a loan of £60,000,000 in 2½ per cent bonds, partly for the redemption of the floating debt and partly for the reconstruction of the French Navy.

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man named Gustav Dubenspeck upon suspicion that he is concerned in a plot to assassinate Emperor William. Dubenspeck was denounced by a friend who learned of his intentions to leave Belgium for Germany.

ABERDEEN, September 1.—Queen Victoria arrived today at Balmoral Castle. At Perth, Aberdeen and at Balmoral enthusiastic crowds gathered to greet Her Majesty. Decorations were plentiful, and at Crathie a handsome arch was erected.

LONDON, September 2.—The Mail's Berlin correspondent says it is stated that it has been practically settled that Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, will retire in October.

THE A B C OF MATTER.

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Dr. W. Maxwell addressed the students of Oahu College yesterday morning in the lecture room of the Bishop Hall of Science on "The A B C of Matter." The doctor has the art—rare in men of his attainments—of making clear the most abstruse problems. We are in the infancy, the A B C of our knowledge of the material world about us. There is plenty room for investigation. Nature is in constant movement, there is an unceasing round of composition and decomposition, and the whole is accomplished by the circulation of the 89 elements.

As there are five vowels that bear the burden of word-making, so there are five elements—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur—of which matter is chiefly formed. As we observe in the laboratory the phenomena of these few elements we stand in awe of the great forces that are in operation around us. Marsh gas and chlorine are most destructive agents, and yet when combined produce the liquid chloroform, so beneficial to suffering humanity. Chlorine in chemical union with sodium gives us our common table salt. Cane sugar—a compound of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen—is the diamond combined with water.

All things sweet and bitter, beautiful and ugly, are made up of these 89 elements. The cabbage has the same constituents as the rose. The doctor referred to his own original investigations concerning the circulation of phosphorus from the mineral to the vegetable kingdom, thence to the animal and he showed that the compound of phosphorus in the bones of the animal is identical with the mineral phosphate of calcium. Nature holds her secrets quite tenaciously, but if you preserve she is gracious and will tell you.

Nearly Swamped.

The boat of Larsen, the baggage man, had a close shave yesterday at about noon. Larsen and two or three others were taken out by a couple of natives to meet the Coptic. When the pilot-boat had caught the line the smaller one swung in, but failed to make connections. One after the other of the passengers grasped the ladder and were nearly drawn out of the boat. Finally a line was thrown to the pilot-boat, and after several very dangerous capers on the part of the smaller one the baggage men finally succeeded in getting aboard.

Death of Adeline Hendee.

By the Coptic yesterday came the news of the death of Miss Adeline Hendee, the youngest daughter of Pay Inspector Hendee, at the Charlestown Navy Yard, near Boston, Mass., on August 24th. Decedent was here during the last of the year 1894 and the beginning of 1895, and, during her stay, made a large number of friends. She was a charming young society lady and many functions were given in her honor.

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KAALA TO MOLOKAI

Board of Health Decides to Charter
a Steamer.

TO TAKE VISITORS TO SETTLEMENT

Rules and Regulations for
Hilo Hospital.

Incurable Opium Fiends to be
Photographed—Will be Known
by Their Pictures.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Day, Wood, Emerson and Howard; Messrs. Lansing, Reynolds and Kellihi. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The fish report for the week ending Sunday, September 5th, showed 40,155 fish examined; and the report of the Insane Asylum for the quarter ending June 30th showed 106 patients in the place at that time. Of these, 38 were Chinamen, 29 Hawaiians, 13 Portuguese and the remainder divided up among various other nationalities.

Another protest from Woodlawn Dairy against the killing of 15 dairy cows was read by President Smith and filed.

The matter of allowing Mrs. Dr. Hildebrand to examine the girls of the various schools of the city, was next brought up. Dr. Howard reported that there were about 2,000 girls in all the schools. The work would be about the same as it was last year. Mrs. Dr. Hildebrand did the work of examining the girls at the beginning of the last school year.

It was decided that Mrs. Dr. Hildebrand be asked to do the work with the understanding that she receive the same compensation as last year.

A communication was received from German Consul Hackfeld, asking that permission be granted Drs. Kramer and Thilenius, two visiting German physicians, to visit the Leper Settlement. Granted.

President Smith announced that Dr. S. D. Brooks of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who has been to Japan to inspect all the ports to which steamers from the United States run with a view to making quarantine regulations, had arrived in the city. It was moved that the steamer Kaala be chartered to take to Molokai Dr. Brooks and any members of the Board of Health who might care to go. Carried, with the understanding that no outsiders be allowed to go.

President Smith stated that Police Magistrate Wilcox had called upon him and told of a certain Chinaman convicted by him on the charge of unlawful possession of opium. Upon trial he showed a permit from Dr. Howard, the dispensary physician, granting the use of 20 grains of opium per day. A part of a tin and a hornful were found in his possession when arrested, this being far in excess of the amount granted. Dr. Howard had been notified in regard to the matter, and had called in all certificates and had instructed the patients that, in case of their arrest for the use of the opium granted them, he would go before the Court and state the facts in the case.

Asked by President Smith for some suggestion to prevent abuse, Dr. Howard said that the only good plan he could think of would be to have three pictures of each patient, one to go to the Marshal's department, one to go on the record book at the dispensary and the last to be attached to the permit granted.

President Smith asked if it was not possible to administer the opium to the patients at the dispensary, thus with a view of preventing the abuses that resulted from time to time.

Dr. Day said that, in case of abuse, it was no more than right that a patient should forfeit his permit and the amount of opium granted by the same.

A motion was then made and carried to the effect that each patient be required to furnish three photographs as suggested by Dr. Howard, thus at their own expense; also, that in each case the permit to state the amount of opium allowed and at what periods and that, in case of abuse of privilege, the permit be cancelled.

Dr. Howard brought up the question of the drug contract and a short discussion followed.

The alcohol question was the next matter brought up. President Smith suggested that a barrel at a time be imported and that this be drawn off into gallon bottles and sealed, this to be called for by the Board of Health or its physicians, when needed, and to be taken out free of duty. Discussion followed, and President Smith said he would refer the matter to the Minister of Finance.

Dr. Howard next brought up the matter of purchasing 100 pounds of corrosive sublimate, which he had been authorized to buy. The information as to price given to the Board was erroneous. It costs 85 cents per pound. Dr. Howard believed 50 pounds enough and a motion was made and carried to the effect that the previous order be changed from 100 to 50 pounds, this to be kept on hand at the dispensary.

Dr. Wood then read some rules and regulations which he had prepared for the Hilo Hospital. In starting out, Dr. Wood suggested that the attending

physician be the one appointed by the Government for that place. However, this was not incorporated in the rules as occasion might arise where it would be necessary to appoint another man to act with the attending physician.

Dr. Wood also suggested that the Board of Reference be composed of the attending physician, the Superintendent and the Sheriff of the Island. This likewise was not incorporated in the rules.

Then came the rules and regulations proper for the government of the hospital and defining the rights of patients. The only thing that brought forth discussion was the section in which provision was made for the admittance free of charge of indigent Hawaiians to the hospital wards, the rooms being reserved for pay patients. It was suggested that indigent persons of other nationalities be admitted to the wards.

The rules and regulations will be typewritten and then submitted for further discussion.

Dr. W. L. Moore of Hilo wrote the Board of Health, complaining about a certain slaughter-house, the refuse of which had been a great nuisance. He, as agent of the Board of Health, had given the proprietor notice to move the slaughter house. It was the opinion of the Board that Dr. Moore could not enforce the order. He could order an abatement of the nuisance, and in case such did not take place, he could cause the proprietor's arrest.

President Smith brought up the matter of Health Agent Reynolds going to Molokai. The facilities at present were not at all good. He had insisted to Minister King that the Molokai make, each month, one trip to the Leper Settlement for the accommodation of the Board of Health officer. It certainly was not fair to have him crawling over the pali and riding all over the place to get to the settlement.

In regard to instructions to physicians bearing on their reports, Dr. Day, who had been appointed to look into the matter, reported that he had nothing new to offer. The old instructions seemed to contain everything.

At 4:15 p. m. the Board adjourned.

OPIUM ON STEAMER.

Engineer Windrath and Purser Grube Arrested.

Rudolph Windrath, second engineer, and John Grube, purser on the Mikahala, were arrested shortly after 2 p. m. yesterday, the former on the charge of unlawful possession of opium and the latter obstructing and perverting justice. Both found ready ball and were released soon after arrest.

The story, as told by Customs authorities, is as follows:

At about 1:45 p. m. Customs Inspector Maoho called in on Port Surveyor Stratemeyer at his office, and said that he was sure some opium would be on the Inter-Island wharf at 2 p. m. He wanted permission to "jump" it. Collector-General McStockier gave his consent and Maoho, with Guard Kanuu started for the wharf. On the way down, they saw a hack driving at a very good rate in the direction of the Mikahala. A native woman was the only passenger. The officers hid themselves and the hack passed upon the wharf.

Just at this time Engineer Windrath came down the gangway and the simultaneously the officers made their appearance. The engineer then started up the gangway, and, meeting Purser Grube, said something to him. He then continued on his way and went aboard ship.

Maoho went to the hack and glanced down the stairway, and was just in time to see Windrath going into the engine room with the pail. The officer made a jump and made his capture. Upon taking of the lid 19 half-pound tins of opium were found neatly packed away. Windrath was arrested on the spot and Grube later. The case may come up for preliminary trial today.

As soon as Detective Kaapa had heard of the circumstance he started out and soon had hack and woman. It is understood that when the latter was taken to the Police Station, Windrath confessed everything, laying all the guilt upon himself and protesting the innocence of the woman.

DEATH OF J. T. CUNNINGHAM.

Expired From Congestion of Brain.

Funeral Services Today.

J. T. Cunningham, one of the best-known and most capable boiler makers on the Islands, died at the residence of his mother, Mrs. D. McGregor, Nuuanu street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning of congestion of the brain. Deceased was only 23 years old, had been ill for four months and his death was not unexpected.

Mr. Cunningham came here from the States about 12 years ago, and soon established himself as a boiler maker of unusual ability, having learned his trade practically "from the time the ore left the mines," and knew every branch of his trade. By his superior workmanship he won the confidence of his employers, and it was a common request from plantation managers to "have Jack Cunningham come up" when work in his line was to be done. When foreman for the Union Iron Works he had charge of the boiler work at the Ewa mill, when the plantation was started, and by his care and attention to the detail of the work much money was saved.

During his illness the deceased was

a great sufferer, and it was only his iron constitution that aided him in battling against death for so many weeks. During his residence in Honolulu he was employed continuously by the Union and Honolulu Iron Works, and his death will be a severe loss to the latter company.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Services will be conducted at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Besides a widow and two young children, deceased leaves a mother, Mrs. McGregor, three sisters and two brothers, Wm. H. and Joseph Cunningham.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Two Philadelphia Blujackets Come Near Perishing.

A matter of a very few minutes and Blaine and Shirree, two blujackets of the U. S. S. Philadelphia would have been dead men. As it is, they are in the hospital aboard their ship in a very weak condition.

The first thing in the morning Blaine and Shirree were set to work in one of the bunkers trimming the coal, which was being put aboard by other of the men of the ship. It was not long before the chain that holds up the heavy iron gate broke. The door fell, holding the blujackets captive. Then the coal began to fall through the hole from the deck above. The men cried out, but no help could be obtained. Gradually the coal kept on falling until the place became suffocating.

Breakfast time came around, and it was noticed the men were missing. Knowing where they were sent, men were sent to the place, and the door into the engine room being opened, the coal was taken out as quickly as possible. After three-quarters of an hour the blujackets were reached. They were completely unconscious and all but dead. As quickly as possible they were brought around and made comfortable.

SMOKELESS STOVE.

Marvel of Kitchen Science Shown by W. W. Dimond.

In one of the windows of the W. W. Dimond store in the von Holt block is a handsome Jewel stove which consumes its own smoke. This is the first specimen of this wonderful invention ever shown in Honolulu.

By a special arrangement of flues and dampers this stove actually burns wood or coal without the necessity for stove-pipe or chimney. Besides being a novelty, it is a money saver, for it consumes every particle of the coal or wood, allowing nothing to escape up the chimney.

NATURE SLOWLY MAKES READY.

You have probably never seen a volcano in eruption. It is a magnificent spectacle. Where do all those torrents of red-hot lava come from? Nobody can tell, except that they come from somewhere down deep in the earth. But one thing we know, namely, that eruptions of any one volcano are far apart. Between whiles Nature is getting ready for them; she is preparing for the tremendous demonstration.

Just so it is with all her processes. In the cold of winter she is arranging the forces which are to make the heat and the harvests of the following summer, and so on.

From May, 1890, to February, 1892, is a period of 21 months. The two dates will long remain clear in the mind of Mrs. Martha Bowles, of 182 Lianglach Road, Morriston, near Swansea. For the first was the beginning and the second the ending of an experience which was bad enough in itself, yet only the introduction to something vastly worse. It was like the time of getting ready for a great trouble to come.

Her first sense of this was indefinite and vague, like the low muttering of thunder below the horizon, while the skies are yet clear. She expresses it thus, in the very words most of us use on similar occasions: "I felt that something was wrong with me—something hanging over me."

Ah, dear me. How often we think such feelings are a warning sent to the spirit, when in fact they are caused entirely by the condition of our bodies. She felt heavy, languid and tired, and mentally depressed. This was not only melancholy to her but new, as she had always been strong and healthy. Then came the discomforts which there could be no mistake about. They are common enough, to be sure. Oh, yes. But isn't that all the more a reason why we should understand what they mean? "Certainly," you will say.

Well, then, there was that bad, offensive taste in the mouth, that so many of us have had; the failure of the appetite, and the pain in the chest and sides after eating. The worst pain was in the right side, where it was very heavy. That pointed to the liver, which is located on that side; and when anything ails the liver it is though the big water-wheel of a mill had got fixed so as not to turn round. For the liver does half a dozen kinds of work, and when it strikes the rest of the organs take a sort of rainy holiday.

Presently her skin and the white of her eyes turned yellow as autumn leaves. That meant bile in the autumn; the liver was off its duty; that is a sure sign. The kidney secretion was the color of the blood, instead of a clear amber, which meant that the trouble had already reached those important organs. Then the stomach was upset and refused to take kindly to food—as though the miller sent your grain back, declining to grind it. She vomited sour, bitter fluid, which was acid bile, away out of its proper track. On and on along this line, constantly getting further and further from the happy land of health; this was the history of those 21 months—all bad enough, yet all preparatory for worse.

"One day in February, 1892," she says in her letter of August 18th, 1892, "I began to have dreadful pain and cramp. It began in the right side, and extended across the stomach. For hours together I was in the greatest

agony. What I suffered is past description. When the pain eased a little I was cold as death and shivered until the bed shook under me. I had hot iron plates applied to my feet, and held hot irons in my hands, but nothing gave me much relief. My stomach was so irritable that I could keep no food on it. I was now confined to my bed, and the doctor attending me said I was passing gall stones. He wanted me to go to Swansea Hospital and be operated upon, but I was afraid I might not live through it.

"I had two other doctors at Morriston, and also three from Swansea, who all gave me medicines, and said nothing more could be done for me. For six months I lay in bed undergoing the greatest agony; never free from pain more than two or three hours at a time. During the whole of this time I was fed on nothing but milk and water. I had scarcely any life or strength left in me. All who saw me said I never could by any chance get better in this world.

"I lingered on like this until August,

1892, when my daughter brought me a book telling of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. In this book she read of a case like mine having been cured by this medicine. My husband got a bottle from Mr. Bevan, the chemist, and after taking a few doses I felt a little relief. I kept on with it and soon the pains left me, my appetite returned, and my food agreed with me. After taking the Syrup for three months I was a new creature and strong as ever. I can now eat anything, and nothing disagrees with me. After I was well our minister one day said: 'Mrs. Bowles, I never thought to see you alive.' I said: 'Mother Seigel's Syrup saved my life.' You may publish my case, and I will gladly answer inquiries. (Signed) MARTHA BOWLES."

This case—one of acute indigestion and dyspepsia, with liver and kidney complaints—is well known in the district. The lady's husband is a gardener, well known and respected.

Do we need to point out the moral of this wonderful cure? No. You can see it for yourself.

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On Plaques, Panels, Etc., By
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Watches!
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

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FORT STREET. HONOLULU.



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BALSAM OF ANISEED
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER. THE RECOMMENDED COUGH REMEDY. Its success is throughout the world indicated by innumerable value.

UNSOUGHT TESTIMONIALS
The Dr. of Weymouth's Vegetarian writes—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and found it greatly relieved me from the irritation and giving strength to the voice."

DOCTOR BROWN, "The eminent actor writes—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my doctor and sister artists."

MR. THOMAS HOBSON, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1892, writes—"I have recommended my patients to take the Balsam of Aniseed, and have found it to be a valuable remedy for coughs and colds."

DR. J. H. HILL, "NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED."

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

QUARTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.
FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOULD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS
THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW
ZEALAND, AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s, 18s, 5s, 2s, and 1s.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.
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BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street : San Francisco
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in shorthand, type-writing, bookkeeping, telegraphy, penmanship, drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

EVERY TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1887

THE RATIFICATION.

The ratification of the Treaty of Annexation by the Senate, finally completes the formal action of this Republic in forming a union with the United States. The bill has been driven through on this side. It remains for the Americans to put a lock on the other side. If the American Senate will take a favorable and hopeful view of the act as we do, it will not delay responding to our quick ratification. This act, on our part, is such an important event, it should be noted by some public event, a general celebration.

THE NATIVE ANTI-ANNEXATIONIST.

Whether there were ten natives or one thousand at the anti-annexation mass meeting on Monday afternoon is of little consequence, in comparison with the fact that the natives have not generally organized. We have known, as others know of "was and enthusiastic crowds," in other lands, according to the newspapers, voting to adopt measures to govern a city of a million of people, when, in fact, the chief attendance was the hand and the small boy. Behind the "was crowd," however, was the silent man who was not present. The refusal of the native to register means, of course, that he will have nothing to do with a government that favors annexation. This is much more important than his attendance or non-attendance at a mass meeting. No evidence which we can furnish the Americans regarding the native attitude will have so much force as the registry lists.

But, we have the right to show, and make it clear to the Americans, just what the attitude of the native is. Our information is, and it is confirmed constantly, that the native will never actively favor annexation, but that he will accept it, with fairly good nature, if it is made. He will believe in the possibility of the restoration of the monarchy, until annexation is accomplished. He thinks on very simple lines. His racial instincts govern him largely. The proud Anglo-Saxon is also decidedly controlled by his racial instincts. The native is foolish and fails, naturally enough to grasp a singularly complex problem, but his racial instincts are strong. He has an anti- "basis" feeling, just as the American has an anti-British feeling and the British has a decidedly anti-Frenchman feeling. These "anti" feelings have done a deal of mischief in even the civilized world. We must allow much to the native. The resolutions adopted on Monday night are the simple outgrowth of the native thought, and must be taken as such. He sees dairily, but instinctively. It is absurd to expect him to take the foreigner's view of the case.

The remarks made by President Dole and Attorney-General Smith to the delegation that presented the resolutions are admirable. Instead of telling the members of it that they were on a fool's errand, and that they merely represented a "noisy clique" of the people, and that their plan of opposing annexation "had utterly collapsed," the President and Attorney-General spoke kindly words and urged the value of annexation to the native interest.

No wonder the native is utterly perplexed on the question, when he reflects on the treatment of the weaker races, by the Americans. The most abject, ignorant negro is permitted to vote for those who are on the same footing. Should our

Federal Government. An intelligent Indian, coming from a race who owned the land, before the Americans took it, is generally refused the privilege of voting. The important distinction between the two cases, should be made clear to the native. It is not easy to do it, because it is difficult to explain the injustice of the Americans to the Indians, in the past. The native should be made to know, because it is the truth, that he will not be treated as the Indian is treated. But he will be treated as the American is treated.

We have known for several years that intelligent natives have impressed it on their own people, that annexation meant "Indian treatment." No general attempt has been made, so far as we know, to correct this natural error.

We believe, however, that the native opposes annexation more on racial lines, than through fear of "Indian treatment." The fact is before him, that, unlike the Indian, he has been in all personal matters, singularly well protected by the laws, and behind these laws have steadfastly been the Americans, chiefly the "missionaries," whose great and unselfish work here, the native is taught to believe, by men who speak only for the "washings of civilization," has been only for personal profit. The native is misled, and founders along the moral lines.

THE PORTUGUESE.

The Portuguese appear to be dormant in a political sense. They are now an important political force, and it is increasing rapidly. Numbering now about 16,000 as against about 7,000 Americans, British and Germans, they bid fair to reach within a few years more than double the present number. These born here will remain, because the conditions are favorable. Our comprehensive system of education puts the children in the way of taking an interest in public matters. The ignorant immigrant and his well-fed, educated child, are greatly different factors in politics, and social life. We shall not feel the difference, until the younger Portuguese begin to cast votes. We assume that these people will take, as the years pass, more important parts in our social and political life. The struggle of the first immigrants was for bread. The second generation will naturally reach out for the luxury of political fruit. As we, the Anglo-Saxons, brought them here, and have made them a part of our political system, we cannot complain if they assert their rights, whatever they may be, in helping to shape the social and political condition of the country, if not in a national sense, then in a local sense.

The Chugai Shoggo says that Count Okuma is waiting for the return of Marquis Ito, as there is to be a revision of the Russo-Japanese Convention regarding Korea. Russia is taking a strong attitude and the Japanese statesmen are anxious about the result.

The Portuguese manifest a disposition to oppose annexation, on the ground that, if it is accomplished, it will limit their political rights.

We can assure them that we do not know, nor can we predict what our political organization will be, after annexation. It will rest largely in the hands of the American Congress. Should we be finally governed as a colony, all residents here will have the same political rights, whatever they may be, excluding we presume, the Asiatics. The Portuguese and the Anglo-Saxons will be on precisely the same footing. If Congress should determine to govern us by "Commission," the same conditions will exist. Anglo-Saxons, Portuguese and Hawaiians will be on the same footing. Should Con-

gress bring the people of these Islands within the present territorial laws, all citizens over twenty years will be allowed to vote. The Portuguese can take it for granted that they will be treated precisely in the same way the American is treated. And they must see, if they will think over it, that annexation will bring to them as large, if not larger benefits than it brings to the American. They are largely dependent today on the sugar interest. The benefits are to them indirect in many ways, but they are clear and substantial. Destroy that industry, and their own prosperity will be greatly reduced. We believe that the Reciprocity treaty will end, if annexation is not concluded. If it should, the sugar industry will be of course, badly crippled.

Without annexation, the Portuguese will, in all probability, find themselves among a large number of mixed races, which only strong hands can hold together. And it will be then, for their own interests to sustain the strong hands, and resign their political privileges.

It is of the utmost importance that the Anglo-Saxons and the Portuguese should work together. The methods of consolidating them should be carefully considered and adopted.

MORE JAPANESE IDEAS.

The foreign papers published in Japan give the trend of thought in that country on the Hawaiian matter. The *Yomiuri* says that it "doth very much whether Japan would consider the privileges her emigrants enjoy in Hawaii would be worth a struggle with a power so gigantic as the United States," because America would carry the fight to the bitter end. "After all," it says, "the Japanese aborigines in Hawaii have very little political advantages at home that they should be accorded special rights abroad." "The mere idea of Japan showing fight for such a cause is inconceivable that it is a great pity it should be seriously mentioned in New York." It declares that the tone of the Japanese press has become so moderate in its beliefs that there will be no serious difficulty with Hawaii.

The same paper comments on the political status of the Japanese. "The Japanese politician is more attached to persons than to ideas." The rule of the clan is still powerful and will remain so for some time. Yet "several of the members of the Liberal party have just addressed an unusual document to Count Okuma, which is almost pathetic from its simplicity." "It impinges the Count for his conduct of the Hawaiian dispute, because the Count was too firm. Indulgence towards a country possessing no armaments was in the opinion of the petitioners, calculated to impair Japan's prestige, and possibly bring about bad feeling between the United States and Japan." Therefore, these petitioners think that Count Okuma should resign. The *Yomiuri* declares that the Nativists were sent here to suppress any rising of the Japanese aborigines, if they became excited.

The Chugai Shoggo says that Count Okuma is waiting for the return of Marquis Ito, as there is to be a revision of the Russo-Japanese Convention regarding Korea. Russia is taking a strong attitude and the Japanese statesmen are anxious about the result.

These opinions do not indicate any high-handed purpose on the part of Japan to take possession of us. As the European papers repeatedly state that the relations between Russia and Japan are courteous, but strained, we would infer that the Japanese Government has no desire for any disputes in this or any other direction. Marquis Ito went out of office because he refused to sign Russia in the face, and Count Okuma went into power because he was in favor of a strong foreign policy. The people want him to do something to Russia. But he does not see a clear way to do it. With the Russian matter on hand, we presume he never has, for an instant, intended to seriously press the Hawaii matter. But he knows that whatever rights the Japanese have here and whatever international rights the Empire has here should be protected. Still, Count Okuma went into power because he was in favor of a strong foreign policy.

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In the other parts of his article, Lyman shows his loyalty to his native land, and at the same time, shows for America that which is due to America.

The N. Y. Herald publishes another sensational story regarding the attempt of Japan to control the Nicaragua Canal. As Japan is now

changing her coin; as she has Russia to look after; as her finances are low, and her expenses increasing, and her foreign steamship service is losing money, it is hardly possible that she is reaching out for a project which the United States does not handle.

DR. LYMAN'S ARTICLE.

Henry M. Lyman, M. D., born on Hawaii, and now one of the eminent physicians of Chicago, publishes two articles in the *Advance*, a widely circulating paper, on the Hawaiian question. He relates the reasons usually advanced in favor of annexation, and especially confronts the statements and arguments of Carl Shurz, in opposition to annexation, which are now being vigorously pressed in *Harper's Weekly*. He has one decided advantage over our home advocates who are persistently charged with having some pecuniary interest at stake. He has been for thirty years an American, and has the right to talk to his fellow citizens from the American standpoint. His views are, therefore, of weight.

In combating Mr. Shurz's statement that the natives here have been robbed of their rights, and their own Government, in the establishment of the Republic, he alludes to the disappearance of "the ancient Christianized population, and the rise of evil influences," and continues, "the common people, like Indians, without inalienable reservations, have long since parted with their landed possessions, and have nothing to set up a claim for consideration, any more than the Indians in this country. Having squandered their patrimony, they are living like prodigal sons upon the bounty and forbearance of their foreign brethren."

The doctor is surely in error. He states a partial truth. On the other hand, the strongest annexationists urge, in widely circulated documents, that "the natives are docile, can read and write, and are quite equal to the citizens of many places in the United States, and in no sense are a dangerous class."

These conflicting statements confuse the minds of readers, and cause them to cease reading about a subject on which there is no agreement regarding the facts. Both statements are extreme.

The census shows that there are 3,995 native owners of real estate, as against 1,610 foreign owners, including the large Portuguese population. But the census gives no values, and is misleading in that respect.

The natives, according to the census, own 51.94 per cent. of the dwellings, "chiefly upon land owned in fee simple or on homestead lots," while eight other nationalities, including the Americans, British and Germans own only 10.30 of the dwellings. Here again, the census is misleading, as the most important item of values is not given. It is no fault of the census taker. Hawaiians own 12,120 horses, Americans own 1,764. This statement is grossly deceptive.

In suggesting the importance of avoiding conflicting statements of facts, or in suggesting that there are any facts at all, we shall, of course, be charged with uttering anti-annexation sentiments. We cannot help it. If statements regarding the natives are published, only correct statements should be made.

Both statements are, in a measure, correct, but are misleading. To explain the true situation, would at once carry us onto the take ground. The foreign reader cannot reconcile them, because they are only "approximate truths."

In the other parts of his article, Lyman shows his loyalty to his native land, and at the same time, shows for America that which is due to America.

A JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

We must confess to being rather uncertain as to what the Jubilee Hospital scheme will amount. There is nothing

RACES TOMORROW.

Preparations for Great Sport. Personnel of the Crews.

Tomorrow will be the great day among the oarsmen and the question of superiority among the crews will be settled for another year. The three clubs have had their crews at work for weeks getting ready for the event and everything.

The O. R. & L. Co., is doing everything possible to make the peninsula comfortable and pleasant for the people who go down. Yesterday there was a large force of men at work cleaning up the brush and placing the necessary benches in position so that the people may watch the races with comfort. Captain Nelson, of the U. S. S. Bennington has kindly loaned one of the launches for the use of the judges and reporters.

The Judges have not yet decided whether they will act as timekeeper or whether they will perform that duty themselves. The boats in which the races will be rowed are identical having been built by the same person in Australia. The race will be entirely on merits and the best crew will win.

The course has been staked off with flags so that each crew will have a clear space. Yachtmen are requested to anchor at the end of the course and far enough makai to leave ample space for the crew having that stretch. The starting will be by men in boats, each shell being held until the starter gives the word. This course is deemed necessary owing to the high wind prevailing and the difficulty met with in securing a fair start.

Honolulu will resemble Sunday in the afternoon as the retail stores generally will close. The wholesale stores will close as usual as every one wants to see the winning crew pull over the course. C. B. Gray went around among the retail houses yesterday and secured the following names to a petition to have the stores closed between one and six p. m.

M. McInerny, Hoister & Co., Frank J. Drury, S. E. Webb, Hobson & Co., per A. E. H. G. Stuart, E. Tracy, E. A. Jacobson, E. W. Jordan, H. F. Wickman, H. W. Schmidt & Sons, Thomas G. Thrush, "The Kash," by L. Levy, John Nott, Hawaiian Gazette Co., Medeiros, D. B. D. & Co., D. C. Wall, Nichols Co., W. W. Diamond, Hopp & Co., Hawaiian News Co., Ltd., per J. F. Sooper, J. T. Waterhouse, California Co., per T. J. King, Union Seed Co., per C. B. Gray, Hawaiian Farmers & S. Lowden, J. S. Martin, L. B. Kerr, Lewers & Cooke, F. Sooma, Temple of Fashion, Manufacturers Shoe Co., per Mr. McInerny Shoe Store, per W. McInerny, J. J. Egan, City Feed Store, N. S. Sacks.

The crews to race in the championship events at Pearl Harbor Saturday were entered with Chas. S. Crane, the secretary of the Hawaiian Rowing Association yesterday so that now, unless there happens to be some accident, they will remain as they are. The first race will start sharply at 4:15 p. m. on the Pearl Harbor course and people wishing to be present can take either the train leaving the O. R. & L. depot at 1:45 p. m. or the one at 3:15. Trains will return immediately after the events so that people may get back into town again in good time for anything may happen to take place in the evening. The officials of the day will be C. B. Wilson, Wm. McInerny and H. M. Whitney, Jr. Following are the crews that have been arranged:

HEALANI.

Senior Crew—F. Damon, weight 140, bow: H. Williams, 180, No. 2: James Spitzer, 150, No. 3: J. W. Lloyd, 145, stroke: N. Lansing, coxswain: W. Atkinson, weight 150, bow: John Waterhouse, 160, No. 2: C. Rhodes, 155, No. 3: C. H. Tracy, 150, stroke: N. Lansing, coxswain.

LEILANI.

Senior Crew—S. E. P. Taylor, stroke: J. Kalanianaole, No. 2: J. J. Lane, No. 3: Chris Willis, bow: Ollie Lucas, coxswain: Junior Crew—D. Kawananakoa, stroke: William Kealoha, No. 2: Joe Conrad, No. 3: Sam Woods, bow: Ollie Lucas, coxswain.

MYRTLE.

Senior Crew—O. Sorenson, weight 125, stroke: L. Scott, 150, No. 2: P. Lishman, 150, No. 3: W. Cruiser, 150, bow: A. A. Wilder, coxswain.

Junior Crew—W. Lyle, weight 140, stroke: W. D. Dickey, 150, No. 2: Charles A. C. A. Wilder, coxswain.

Good

Blood is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Blood

Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. It is because of its great power to purify the blood that

From

Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished so many wonderful cures. It makes the blood pure, drives out the germs of disease. Thousands today enjoy good health as the natural result of taking

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Do not purge, purg. Hood's Pills. Do not purge, purg. Hood's Pills. Wholesale Agents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

SCHOOL MATTERS

Gen. W. Smith is Member of Education Board.

ENTERS IMMEDIATELY INTO WORK

Prof. Scott Makes Two Good Requests.

New Teachers for High School. German and French Will Now Delight Pupils.

The regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education was held yesterday afternoon, with the following present: President Cooper, Mrs. Jordan, H. S. Townsend, T. H. Gibson, Professor Alexander, W. A. Bowen and George W. Smith, the last named being the Commissioner appointed to office yesterday, to fill a vacancy that has long been in existence. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

President Cooper announced the appointment by President Dole of George W. Smith as a Commissioner of Education.

Principal Sout of the High School called in on the Board to make the following suggestions:

1. That another teacher be appointed to the grammar grades in the High School. There are now some 150 pupils in the three grammar grades and more are expected. At present it is impossible to seat them for instruction to the best advantage. This would simplify the matter of grades. Another could be introduced between the fifth and sixth, taking the highest of the former and the lowest of the latter as approved.

2. That German and French be introduced into the High School. A diploma should not be granted to graduates who do not take one other language besides English. This teaching of either German or French has been introduced all over the United States. There is at present a lady in the city who teaches both the languages—so equally as well as the other—and her services can be obtained by the Board. Three periods a day of three-quarters of an hour each would be all necessary at present.

Mr. Townsend made the following report before the Commissioners:

The Minister of Public Instruction: Sir—I beg to report that on the 14 inst. Mr. J. L. Dumas resigned his position as principal of the Honolulu Normal School, and on the same day Mrs. Dumas declined the position offered her as teacher in the Practice School. As it was impossible to secure a meeting of the Commissioners and no action to fill these positions was urgently needed, I took such action, and now ask that it be approved. I appointed Mr. Edgar Wood to be principal of the Normal School and Mrs. A. H. Turner to be teacher in the Practice School. I also appointed Dr. Herbert Wood as a temporary teacher in the position left vacant by the promotion of Edgar Wood, and authorized Mr. M. M. Scott to send to President Maria Kelling of the University of California to select and send us the best person he could find for a permanent incumbent of this position. I regretted the necessity of this last step, but Dr. Wood was not anxious to hold the position for a longer time than one month, and a steamer was going to the Coast before the Commissioners could act upon the matter. And it is probably well known that we have no suitable person available for this special work. All appointments were made expressly subject to the approval of the Commissioners. The letters on the manner are copied in the letter book of the Inspector-General of Schools, pages 188-189. Respectfully submitted,

"HENRY S. TOWNSEND."

A letter from a lady, stating that she had removed her children from a certain Government school of the city, because she had come to the conclusion that there were too many Chinese pupils attending, was read. In it the lady said that she believed the Chinese should go to the schools specially designed for their instruction. The matter was laid aside without being considered as the same thing had been discussed before.

President Cooper brought up the matter which had been introduced early in the session by Professor Scott. The Commissioners seemed to be in favor of the requests made.

Mr. Bowen then moved that another room be introduced in the High School, and that Miss Cartwright, a recently arrived Normal School teacher from the States, and a lady very highly spoken of by Professor Scott, President Cooper and the Commissioners, be appointed to teach in that room. Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Jordan then moved that Miss Boergli be appointed teacher in German and French in the High School. This was also carried unanimously. President Cooper stating that he believed Professor Scott's suggestion to be a move in the right direction.

Mr. Bowen said that he had received a communication from Mr. Rosecrans of Lahainaluna explaining the effect that the little discussion on the matter of purchasing a new printing plant had had, even upon some of the people who had already subscribed. These seemed to have the impression that he had been censured, and altogether, the matter was not very clear in their minds. Mr. Bowen asked if something could not be done to set the matter right. The idea of censure should be removed.

Mr. Bowen then addressed the following question to Mr. Townsend:

"Do you, Mr. Inspector-General, believe in the principle of home work; that is to say, work that pupils are given to take home with them and prepare?"

Mr. Townsend: "For the young ones, no; for the older, yes. I would characterize the former as being those up to 10 years of age."

President Cooper: "I do not object to home work, provided the children are sent home with some tangible idea of what they are expected to do. I have had experience with my own children along this line and have seen the time when they came home without the wildest idea of what it was intended they should do. This is what I object to in home work."

The subject of Normal School was brought up by Mr. Bowen, but held aside for future consideration.

A communication from Miss Akina of Niuhi, Kahala, asking that she be granted permission to teach a private school to be composed of a few of her relatives. No action taken.

Miss Myra Ward was appointed to a position as teacher in one of the Government schools at a salary stated.

Mrs. Jordan was appointed to serve on the Teachers' Committee.

The salary of Miss Horner, principal of Kalihiwai School, was raised \$45 a year.

Board adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

GODFREY RHODES

Died Wednesday Morning After

Short Illness.

Three Times President of Legislature—Served Here 60 Years Ago.

Hon. Godfrey Rhodes, three times President of the Legislature, died at his residence, Nuuanu street, at 1:20 o'clock Wednesday morning, the result of old age. The immediate cause of his death was blood poisoning.

The deceased left his home in England when 20 years old, on the Hudson's Bay Company's bark Columbia, bound for the company's station on the Columbia River, and Mr. Rhodes had an opportunity to study the conditions and the customs of the natives. Owing to the voyage to the Columbia, Mr. Rhodes carried with him pleasant recollections of the Islands and determined to return. Owing to an accident to the mate of the Columbia, the deceased was given the position and three years later he was in command of the schooner Fadry, and it was in this vessel that he sailed from here in 1859 with a lot of North American Indians, who had dropped off here from the sealing vessels. After reaching the Northland safely he went to Monterey, Cal, where he met John Coffin Jones, formerly Consul at this port, and took him to Acapulco in the Valley, afterwards returning to Honolulu.

In the latter part of the '40's Mr. Rhodes settled on Kauai and began the cultivation of coffee and produce. When the mining excitement broke out in California there was a great demand for produce, and in the early '50's he became shipper of coffee crop to San Francisco, only to learn that the miners had been supplied from other sources. Owing to the heavy rains, Mr. Rhodes abandoned his coffee plantation in 1852. While on Kauai he was elected to the Legislature and served many consecutive terms and was three times elected President of that body.

Mr. Rhodes retired from political life in 1886, owing to failing health, and removed to California, remaining there until 1891, when he returned for a visit, and at that time was invited to sit with the late John S. Walker, then President of the Legislature, at one of the daily sessions of that body. He was a caller at the palace the night Kamehameha III. died and was present, also, at the death-bed of Kalakaua in San Francisco. He returned to Honolulu last year to remain permanently.

The deceased was at one time largely interested in coffee, but never invested in sugar. He was a staunch friend of the natives, and was highly respected by them. When Liliuokalani ascended to the throne she appointed him a member of the Privy Council. He was married to Nancy Chapman January 16, 1881, and leaves a widow and one child.

Besides his immediate family, which consists of his widow, one child and his sister-in-law, Miss Chapman, the deceased leaves a large circle of family connections here and abroad. Mrs. Thomas Brown, mother of Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh and Cecil, Godfrey and Frank Brown, is his sister. Another sister, Mrs. von Phister, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Cayson Chamberlain, at Devonport, England. Judge C. W. Hart of Waialae and Lotovice Hart, a resident of Australia are his half-brothers; Mrs. Dr. D. D. Campbell and Miss Fannie Rhodes, on Kauai, and Mrs. Richard Janson of Victoria are nieces. Mrs. Rhodes and Alexander St. Martin Mackintosh were at his bedside when Mr. Rhodes expired.

The funeral took place from the Catholic Cathedral at 2:30 p. m. The Bishop of Paiaiau, assisted by Father Clement, officiating. As the body was brought into the church the organist played a dirge. In the church were some hundred people, friends of the deceased, who knew him to be a noble and upright man, ready at all times to perform the duty set before him. The services ended, the body was taken to the hearse and then to the Catholic Cemetery, King street, for interment. An escort of 15 police officers, under Captain Fernandes, marched at either side of the hearse. The pall-bearers were: President Dole, W. G. Smith, T. Bain Walker, J. L. Dewart, Henry Waterhouse, W. F. Allen, J. A. Cummins, J. O. Carter and A. T. Atkinson. The local tributes of the Hawaiian Band, under the leadership of Professor Berger, played appropriate music at the grave.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Mrs. Guin will soon start her dancing classes again.

Judge A. W. Carter returned from the Coast on the Coptic yesterday.

Prof. Koebel is not expected back from the States for two months yet.

Gen. W. Smith took his oath of office as Commissioner of Education yesterday.

Photo albums, paintings of Island scenery and art goods of all kinds at King Bros.

The Hawaiian Band will be present at the Pearl Harbor championship races.

Senator Morgan did not come on the Coptic. He is expected on the Australia, due here on the 14th.

The California Fruit Market (P. G. Camarillo & Co.) is prepared to purchase Island produce of all kinds, fruits, poultry, etc., in any quantity.

Any person having a copy for sale, of Forwards' work on the Polynesian races will please communicate with the business manager of the Advertiser.

The funeral of the late John T. Cunningham yesterday afternoon was largely attended. Many employees of the Honolulu Iron Works were present.

Choice building lots at Kapihulu, just above Kapihulu Park, are offered for sale at \$50 each, in weekly payments of \$1, by S. W. Phillips at W. C. Ach's office.

E. Hall & Son expect a big list of bicycles on the Australia next week. Place your order before the steamer arrives. Single wheels and tandems for rent for any length of time.

Mrs. J. L. Richardson, her daughter, Miss Ivy, and niece, Miss Matilde, came down on the Kinoa yesterday. The two young ladies will have soon for the States to attend college.

The wedding of Dr. Geo. H. Reid and Miss Bertha Holmead, will take place on the evening of Tuesday, September 14th, in St. Andrew's Cathedral. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh will perform the ceremony.

The Naniwa took away with her yesterday Mr. Suzuki of the Yodoko Chocho, Mr. Sakai of the Mol Nichi Shimbun, Mr. Nishi of the Jiji Shimbun. These gentlemen came here on this vessel on May 1st last.

One of the attractions on a King street car coming in from Waikiki last evening at 7:30 was a Chinaman on the back platform dangled on either side with a kerosene tin filled with kitchen refuse.

Dr. Wood showed to the members of the Board of Health yesterday some pictures of bones of the arm and hand, taken by the X-ray at the Queen's Hospital by a Japanese. One showed a complete fracture of one of the bones of the arm and another a dislocation of bones.

In the matter of right-of-way claimed by the O. R. & L. Co. through the property of the Holt estate at Makaha, the arbitrators will be: For the heirs, L. L. McCallum; for the railway company, A. J. Campbell; and these two have chosen J. A. Magoon to complete the board.

Allen Herbert, the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, has decided to show to the people contemplating living on the Islands what beautiful homes they could find in the various valleys that form a belt around Honolulu. Articles regarding habitable sites, extent of territory and facilities will appear in this paper from time to time.

On Saturday night some of the members of the Board of Health went out to the Quarantine Station to inspect the electric light plant recently put in. They expressed themselves as being very highly pleased with the work of Superintendent Cassidy, who put in the plant and wired the place. Outside of the cost of the plant nothing has been spent.

AT NINE THIS MORNING.

Treaty of Annexation to be Signed in Senate Chamber.

One of the great events in the history of the Hawaiian Islands will occur in the Senate Chamber at 9 o'clock this morning, when the Executive will sign the Hawaiian treaty of annexation to the United States. What public recognition will be made of it depends upon the business men, whose interests, moral and material, will be benefited.

Space will be provided for the large crowd expected, and Frank Duvee of the Duvee Photographic Company will make photographs of the officials of the Government who may take part.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago,
U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can do for you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Books, Dr. Goods, Wines, Jewels, Clothing, Household Goods, Hardware, Tools, Gums, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To send us to you an Importation, we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 25c. pound book, 100 pages, giving descriptions, prices, and information in regard to the Importation Book for Foreign Buyers, which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

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111 to 112 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
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DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
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MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

and the Senators. This was decided upon late last night, in view of the importance of the event, and Mr. Davy's kind offer submitted to the Senate on Wednesday.

Church Organs.

The pipe organ in St. Andrew's Cathedral is undergoing a cleaning and repairing by J. W. Bergstrom. It will take about 10 days to complete the work. Mr. Bergstrom has just finished repairs on the Kawaiaho Church organ, and when he completes the work at St. Andrew's he will tackle the large instrument in Kaumakapili Church. The organ in St. Andrew's will not be used at next Sunday's services.

In Shallow Water.

When the Naniwa steamed out of the harbor yesterday she swung over to one side of the channel and scraped a number of barnacles off on the mud.

Getting free from her dangerous position, she made a second start and tumped twice before she got out into deep water. A pilot was on the wharf and offered his services to Captain Kurooka before the vessel left her moorings, but they were declined.

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WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

◆

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll.

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

◆

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll., and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

◆

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

◆

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

◆

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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Members Stock and Bond Exchange

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COMMISSION BROKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT
SECURITIES.

Particular attention given to purchase and sale of Hawaiian sugar stock.

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RESOLUTION IS IN

BY AUTHORITY.

Committee of Natives
Meet President Dole.Presented by Mr. J. K. Kauike—
some of Speeches on Behalf of Government

At about 1 p. m. yesterday the Committee of Fifteen, appointed by the anti-annexation natives to present a certain resolution to President Dole and the Ministers, walked into the President's room. Shortly afterwards the President and Minister Cooper appeared, whereupon Mr. J. K. Kauike presented the members of the committee. Minister Cooper then left the room and soon appeared with Ministers King and Damon. The following resolution was then read in Hawaiian, the President expressing his "mahalo" at the close.

"To Standard B. Dole President; Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs; James A. King, Minister of the Interior; Samuel M. Damon, Minister of Finance, and William O. Smith, Attorney-General, of the Republic of Hawaii. Greeting:

"Whereas, It has been submitted to the Senate of the United States of America by the President of the United States of America and its Secretary of State, a treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States of America, and which will lie with the said Senate for action thereon to be had at its regular session which shall be in December next. And,

"Whereas, A proclamation was issued by S. B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, calling all the members of the Senate of this Republic to assemble in a special session of said Senate to be convened in the Executive Building in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on the 8th instant, for the consideration of the question of the ratification of the said proposed treaty of annexation of Hawaii to the United States of America. And,

"Whereas, The native Hawaiians and a large majority of the people of the Hawaiian Islands have been in direct opposition to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States of America. And,

"Whereas, The native Hawaiians and a large majority of the people of these Islands have fully believed in the independence and free autonomy of these Islands and to the continuation of the Government of Hawaii as of a free and independent country governed by and under its own laws. Therefore be it

"Resolved, We, who make meeting assembled on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1897, at the City of Honolulu aforesaid, for ourselves and for and on behalf of the people of Hawaii, as well as for the large majority of the people of the Hawaiian Islands, earnestly protest against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States of America in any form or shape.

(Signed)

"JAMES KEAIULINA, Chairman;
"DAVID KALIOKALANI,
"J. K. KATUNAMANO,
"EDWARD K. LILIKALANI,
"ABR. K. PALIKALUHI,
"ENOCHE JOHNSON,
"T. C. POLIKAPUA,
"J. KAHU,
"F. S. KEKU,
"J. MARIA KANEAKUA,
"DAVID LOKANA KEKU,
"J. P. KAHARAWAI,
"JOHN P. KUOHA,
"T. W. HOGOCA,
"S. H. MEKEAPU.

"Committee,
"Honolulu, September 6, 1897.

In answer, President Dole spoke, in part, as follows:

"I am sorry that this resolution was not presented several days ago, so that I might have had more time to think about it. The Senate is called together for tomorrow and the time for consideration is very short. The Government is here to look after the rights of the people. We think that annexation would be better for the country, but it is perfectly right for the people to express their views. I will send my answer to you as soon as I have been able to prepare it in writing."

Attorney-General Smith entered about this time and spoke next, expressing himself, in part, as follows:

"We are all 'maka'āinana' here together. It would be best for us if we were all to work along together. We are on the side of annexation, and we think that this would be the best thing for the land and the nation, but we are glad to have the people express their opinions."

In his short speech, Minister Damon spoke of the subject of annexation as being an old one and said that it was right and proper that the Government should be at the head of any movement for the protection of the interests of the residents of the country. There could be no annexation without the direction of this country.

Ministers Cooper and King did not speak. After Minister Damon's short address, President Dole shook hands with the committee and the work was ended.

Later in the afternoon, Enoch Johnson, Secretary of the Hawaiian Patriotic League, took copies of the resolution to the representatives of America, England, Japan, France and Portugal.

"My boy came from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Myer Bros., Dept. Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 39 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a general Election for Representatives will be held throughout the Republic between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.

1st Precinct: All the Districts of Puna, excepting Keau and Olaa. Voting place: Pohakuli Court House.

Inspectors: H. J. Lyman, H. Ryerot, Richard Lyman.

2d Precinct: The lands of Keau and Olaa, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Hononii Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

Inspectors: N. W. Wilfong, G. W. A. Hapai, W. A. Hardy.

3d Precinct: Extending from the bed of Hononii Gulch to the bed of the Kawaihao Gulch. Voting place: Papakou School House.

Inspectors: G. E. Thrum, R. T. Forrest, A. F. Linder.

4th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Kawaihao Gulch to the bed of the Waikamalo Gulch. Voting place: Honomo School House.

Inspectors: J. K. Dillon, W. D. Schmidt, B. B. Mary.

5th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Waikamalo Gulch to the bed of the Kaula Gulch. Voting place: Court House, Lanapahoehoe.

Inspectors: Wm. G. Walker, E. W. Barnard, Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Kaula Gulch to the bed of the Kapega Gulch (Kala Gulch). Voting place: Kaohe School House.

Inspectors: A. Ligata, Robert Horner, J. W. Leibert.

7th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Kapega Gulch to the bed of the Malanahe Gulch. Voting place: Honokua Court House.

Inspectors: F. S. Clinton, Edwin Thomas, M. V. Holmes.

8th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Malanahe Gulch to the boundary of Kukuhake.

Inspectors: Wm. Horner, George Clark, L. R. Medeiros.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

1st Precinct: Consisting of North Kohala. Voting place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors: W. P. McDowell, G. P. Tilloch, L. Haina.

2d Precinct: Consisting of South Kohala. Voting place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors: W. S. Vredenberg, J. Crowley, H. Akona.

3d Precinct: South Kohala to the north boundary of Honokua. Voting place: Court House, Kailua.

Inspectors: George Clark, S. Haania, Thomas Aia.

4th Precinct: North boundary of Honokua to and including Keel, South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konawaena.

Inspectors: Thos. H. Wright, Wm. Wright, Jr., D. P. Namana.

5th Precinct: From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kona. Voting place: Court House, Hookepa.

Inspectors: T. K. R. Amala, D. Z. Nashield, J. S. Kuwe.

6th Precinct:

From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Puna. Polling place: Waihina Court House.

Inspectors: J. H. Walpauli, W. J. Yates, O. K. Apiki.

7th Precinct:

The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

Inspectors: W. P. Fennell, Ikaaka, G. W. Paty.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

1st Precinct:

That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalapapa. Polling place: Kalapapa Store House.

Inspectors:

2d Precinct:

The remainder of the Island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors: Geo. Trimble, H. Manase, A. Kamai.

3d Precinct:

The district of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors: Henry Dickenson, A. N. Hayesden, W. J. Sheldon.

4th Precinct:

District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahau School House.

Inspectors: R. C. Searle, David Taylor, Jr., David Kapuku.

5th Precinct:

Consisting of that portion of Wailea lying north of the sand hills, including Wailea and the Island of Kahoolewa. Polling place: Wailea Court House.

Inspectors: Goodale Armstrong, J. H. Thomas, W. T. Robinson.

6th Precinct:

The remaining portion of the district of Wailea, excepting the district of Honokua. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors: L. W. Zumwalt, D. Quill, E. B. Curley.

7th Precinct:

The district of Honokua. Polling place: Honokua Court House.

Inspectors: J. M. Naylor, G. K. Kunkau, S. E. Kalekau.

8th Precinct:

All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakupoko lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and south of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kala to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors: F. W. Hardy, Geo. Forsyth, Marcel Cabral.

9th Precinct:

The remainder of the district of Hamakupoko to the Gulch of Opoulo. Polling place: Hamakupoko School House.

Inspectors: W. F. Moesman, W. E. Shaw, P. N. Kahokokalani.

10th Precinct:

Kahikinui, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors: A. Gross, W. B. Starkay, J. K. Pimana.

11th Precinct:

From Kipahulu to and including Makawao. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors: F. Whitrock, J. Gravald, B. K. Kalawaea.

12th Precinct:

District of Kipahulu to the Gulch of Opoulo. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors: James P. Saunders, D. W. Naghaa, Hy Reuter.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying East and South of Nuuanu Street and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pall to Makapuu Point.

Inspectors: Sam'l Andrews, G. W. Nawaakoa, Isaia Halumani.

5th Precinct:

All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa, comprised in the lands of Hooleo and Honokuli.

Polling place: Reading Room, Ewa Plantation.

Inspectors: H. J. Gallagher, D. B. Murdoch, Joseph Fernandez.

6th Precinct:

From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Puna. Polling place: Government Nursery, junction of King and Waikiki streets.

Inspectors:

7th Precinct:

All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and lying east of Punahoa street, and a line drawn in extension thereof, maku and makai. Polling place: Government Nursery, junction of King and Waikiki streets.

Inspectors:

8th Precinct:

From the head of Waikiki Valley to the King street bridge, and all maku of said road from the Ewa line to the King street bridge, and all maku of said road from the Ewa line to the King street bridge.

Inspectors: W. L. Wilcox, W. R. Sims, J. F. Clay.

9th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying maku of the King street road from the main road up Kalihi Valley to Liliha street, and a line drawn from the head thereof, in extension of the line of the King street, to and along the ridge forming the westerly border of Nuuanu Valley. Polling place: Hawaiian Tramways Company's Building, corner Kamehameha School Grounds.

Inspectors: Ed Towse, R. W. Catheart, R. H. Baker.

10th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying between the eighth precinct and Nuuanu street, and maku of a line drawn along School street, the Nuuanu stream, Beretania street and the harbor. Polling place: Kaluwea School House.

Inspectors: A. V. Gear, C. A. Peterson, Peter Souza.

11th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona bounded by King, Liliha and School streets, the Nuuanu stream, Beretania and Nuuanu streets and the harbor. Polling place: China Engine House.

Inspectors: J. Effinger, Aki K. Akau, Henry Davis.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

1st Precinct:

The Island of Niihau. Polling place: School House.

Inspectors:

2d Precinct:

That portion of the district of Waimea extending from the second precinct to the Punaauia Point. Polling place: Kekaha School House.

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PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

From 1837 to 1897 the population of London has increased from 1,700,000 to 5,000,000.

It is estimated that the death-rate of the world is 67 a minute, and the birth-rate 70 a minute.

Booksellers of British Columbia are passing resolutions in opposition to the new Canadian tariff.

No fewer than 7,000 people in Paris are employed in the preparation of human hair for the market.

A man's heart beats 81 times a minute when he is standing, 71 times when sitting and 66 when lying.

The San Francisco Board of Health has ordered the carpet-beating establishments out of the city.

The great diamond mines of South Africa have yielded in the last 20 years £75,000,000 worth of diamonds.

It is estimated by competent authorities that 620,000 tons of water tumble over Niagara every minute, day and night.

A new section is to be opened in the Imperial Tokyo University, for the training of diplomatic and consular officers.

The value of the cattle in Western America is estimated at \$2,000,000,000, or five times that of all the cattle in Australia.

The brewers of Great Britain consume annually about 70,000 tons of sugar in the manufacture of beer and malt liquors.

Of the 32 Sultans who have ruled the Ottoman Empire since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, 24 have died violent deaths.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill fining persons who attend fair charity shows or alleged sacred concerts on Sunday.

Prince Bismarck is planning his own tomb. He proposes to build a family mausoleum and chapel in the grounds of his favorite home, Friedrichsruhe.

Sir John Lubbock, who has been considering the ant and its ways for many years, has ascertained that these active insects may live to the age of 15 years.

The International Cotton Manufacturing Company has built a 40,000-spindle cotton mill in Foochow, China. Mr. E. A. Probst is chairman of the concern.

The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be 550 miles long, 20 broad and 250 feet in thickness.

Since the beginning of this century no less than 52 volcanic islands have risen out of the sea. Nineteen of that number have since disappeared, and 10 are now inhabited.

A man will die for want of air in five minutes, for want of sleep in 10 days, for want of water in a week, and for want of food at varying periods, dependent on circumstances.

A civil engineer, mechanical engineer or architect in the employ of the German railways must, on an average, wait until he is 35 or 40 years old before his position is permanent.

During one week recently, 14 steamers landed cattle, sheep and fresh beef at Liverpool from American and Canadian ports, bringing a total supply of 5,112 cattle, 3,681 sheep and 19,490 quarters of beef.

The largest creamery in the world is said to be near St. Albans, Vt. Twelve thousand cows, owned by 700 farmers, supply it with cream, and the average daily product is 10,000 pounds, or five tons of butter.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPANSION.

The New Zealand Herald publishes the following statistics illustrating the expansion of the British Empire: In 1840 the tonnage entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom was 2,439,667 tons; in 1890 it was 74,283,869. The exports amounted to £51,000,000 in 1840; in 1890 to £263,000,000. So far as shipping is concerned, the growth in registered tonnage comes almost entirely from the increased use of steam: the sailing vessels in 1840 and 1890 totaling between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons, while steam has gone up from 87,000 tons to 5,042,517.

The Budget of Victoria, among the Australian Colonies, now balances a revenue and expenditure rising above £9,000,000; in 1851 the corresponding figure was only £400,000. New South Wales shows a similar contrast; but Queensland, which budgets for between £2,000,000 and £4,000,000 now, only started in 1860 with £178,000. The West Indies, which in 1851 had a revenue of £510,584, now shows £1,762,861; Canada, from £2,000,000 in 1860, reached £8,000,000 in 1890; and Cape Colony, which now shows its £4,000,000 of revenue, stood in 1851 at £234,000. Meanwhile the colonial public debt has been increasing, though the national debt at home has been so largely reduced. In 1851 Great Britain's colonial debt was only some £5,000,000. In 1890 it had reached the enormous sum of £280,000,000.

NOT A LEAP YEAR.

The year 1900 is not a leap year, because, although divisible by four, it is not divisible by 400. The year 2000 will be leap year, although, it is a century year, because it is divisible by 400. The arbitrary exception thus made in the case of century years makes the Gregorian calendar year correspond with the solar year.—Exchange.

Owing to over-crowding and had ventilation, the air of a school room is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ECZEMA

Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour," post free.

BAD COMPLEXIONS Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

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J. HARRISON CARTER. Disintegrators.

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SEND TO

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

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HILO, HAWAII

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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Vapo-Resolene Cures while you Sleep Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds. Resolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents



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WATER FILTERS

But if you want your family to drink water that is

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Please notice that

Raw Water

Is an Aquarium:

Boiled Water

Is a Graveyard:

Distilled Water

Is PURITY ONLY.

This you can have by using our

Family Water Condenser.

For use also in PLANTATION LABORATORIES: All you have to do is to put the apparatus over a kerosene or kitchen stove and catch the drippings.



We can also furnish you with best quality of

Ice Chests, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers

Call at the Household Supply Dept.



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INSURANCE.

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Immediate Payment of Claims.

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North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896. £12,054,532.

1—Authorized Capital £3,000,000 £. s. d.

Subscribed Capital 2,750,000

Paid in Capital 687,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds 2,500,000 12 0

3—Life and Annuity Funds 9,000,182 2 28

4—General Funds 412,304,532 14 8

5—Revenue Fire Branch 1,577,028 17 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,404,207 7 11

6—General Funds 2,493,176 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A

TREATY RATIFIED

(Continued from First Page.)

It one of the statements so often made in the opposition press and the one which our friends have so strenuously denied in our behalf.

Senator McCandless said he thought the report referred to events prior to 1882 and he did not want a word or a letter changed.

Senator Baldwin: "I would like to say that the remarks made by the committee and referred to by the Minister of Finance are no reflection upon this Government. Things have been getting worse here on the Islands for the past few years and that is what has made me an annexationist. I think this is understood across the water. I wish to say here, publicly, that up to the time the five commissioners went abroad, I believed in the autonomy of the Government though it was thought I was an annexationist, because some of my friends were. But this was not the case, at the mass meeting in 1885, I expressed my views and asked that the Queen be given another chance, I saw then that the views of the people in that meeting were not in accord with mine and I withdrew. I have never been a rabid annexationist but I firmly believe it is best for us to have the strong arm of the United States over us. The words of the report are not intended as a reflection upon this Government." Senator Baldwin then referred to the trouble of 1887 and spoke of the changes made in the original treaty expressing him self favorably upon them.

Minister Smith said:

Mr. President.—In considering a subject of such serious and solemn import, it is a matter for congratulation that it has been approached with so much deliberation. For more than 40 years the preparation for annexation has been a constant time to time has been presented to the people of these Islands, and to the people of the United States. With the progress of events the fact that annexation by the United States was the destiny of these Islands has become more and more manifest.

Under the monarchy for many years Government was maintained by the influence and efforts of the people of the community. As the years passed the conviction grew that eventually these Islands would have to come under some foreign power. There were many causes which led to the conviction of the progress of the Hawaiian race, the coming in of people from foreign lands, the weakness of the Government and changes which were occurring—all contributed to this result.

During the discussion of this subject it was conceded that when it should become necessary for these Islands to come under a foreign power that the United States of America was the country which would be most likely to maintain the civilizing institutions of the country had been established mainly under the fostering care of the United States. The United States, by its moral and material assistance, had developed the country and its people and preserved the stability of the Government. For every reason it was apparent that when the time should come for passing under the protection of some other power it would be to the United States we should have to appeal and to no other.

The intelligent element in the community which supported the monarchy is the same element which now leads in work for annexation to the United States. For many years, at great personal sacrifice of effort, time and means, the intelligent men and women of this country did all in their power to maintain good relations with the monarchy and the independence of the country. Those of us who were born here and others who had resided here for many years and many of those who came later earnestly desired that the independence of the country should be maintained.

It was equally the desire of the United States that such independence should be maintained. A provision for annexation was made in the Constitution of the United States and it was agreed with President Cleveland to withdraw the treaty of annexation from the Senate that no further action would be taken during his term of office, and it was done. When the Government of the United States, as a newly organized Government, could not promote the prosperity of the Islands. At the same time it recognized that eventually, in the natural course of events, the Islands would have to come under the protection of some other power.

In 1895 the treaty of reciprocity was granted for the avowed purpose of furthering American interests in these Islands. The public interest had been accomplished, and the institutions of the country have become essentially American. And now, in the progress of events, the time has come when we must look to that great country for the protection which we have so long anticipated.

Many causes have contributed to this end. The changes which have occurred in this ocean, the marvelous development of the great colonies to the south and the north, and the commerce of America and Canada have produced results of great import to the future of these Islands. The commerce of the Pacific is progressing with tremendous strides, and the importance of these Islands in its relations to the great powers of the world has increased the difficulty of maintaining our independence.

It is a matter of regret, of deep regret, that the independence of the Islands cannot be preserved by those who are acquainted with the history of the past, and have shared in the burden of striving to maintain that independence, in an abiding conviction that it is for the best interest of this country, its institutions and those of the native Hawaiians that we should come under the protection of that great country.

In the past, the community arrived slowly at this conviction. For many years before 1887, ceaseless effort was made in the Legislature and out of it to maintain the principles of a civilized government. The obstacles were great, and the tendencies to retrogression became revolutionary in their character. As a culmination of a long history of events, the adoption of the Constitution of the community of Honolulu on the 20th day of June, 1887, arose as one man, regardless of nationality or race, assembled in a public meeting and deliberately made demands which resulted in the promulgation of the Constitution. Many assurances were made on the part of the Sovereign and his advisers that the provisions of the Constitution would be observed, and it was hoped that it would be based on the Hawaiian almost immediately thereafter the same spirit of retrogression and departure from the principles of constitutional government became manifest. From this time on during the reign of the Queen, and during the reign of her successor, the late Queen, a course was pursued which hastened the end of monarchical government in these Islands. Great efforts were made by those who had the true interests of the country at heart to stay the downward course of affairs. In the Legislature of 1888, which lasted for eight months, there was a prolonged struggle between the Queen and her ministers. After voting out ministry after ministry, finally the Queen was compelled to ask responsible and able men in the community to form a Cabinet, and it was agreed that the new government could once more be maintained. But we all know the result, and how it was the intelligent and responsible portion of the community, with right, wisdom and courage and enthusiasm, established the new Government.

Those who established the Provisional Government and later the Republic of Hawaii, were prompted by sentiments of the highest patriotism, and in view of the history of the past, were persuaded that

lasting peace and prosperity could only be achieved by help from without. The Government was established upon the definite policy of seeking annexation to the United States, and it is the policy of the Government ever since has been consistently pursued.

While at the time it was a matter of great disappointment that the treaty of annexation was not ratified, the Senate was withdrawn before action was taken upon it, I think that we can truly say, in the light of subsequent events, that it has been a blessing to us all that the delay has occurred. During the four years and a half that have passed since that treaty was proposed, this community has demonstrated that it is capable of establishing and maintaining good government.

Some of our experiences have been better.

There have been times of great difficulty and of peril, but the experience has been an education of the greatest value to the community.

And it has demonstrated to the people of the United States that we are capable of maintaining local government.

And the education has been at the time that President Grant advocated the annexation of San Domingo. It was urged that that community was neither self-governing nor self-supporting. In answer to the proposition of those who have favored the annexation of the United States, it has been argued that the Government and institutions of Cuba were foreign to those of the United States. But the principles of the Government of the United States are not only not foreign to those of the United States, but they are built upon the same principles and developed on the same lines.

As to the details of the provisions of the proposed treaty of annexation I think there is but little to be said. They have been carefully considered, and we are familiar with them. In entering upon this subject, we are not in a position to say in which we would be if we were negotiating a treaty for ordinary political or commercial purposes with a country which might become hostile to us. When we are annexed we become a part of that great country, whose aims and pride it is to protect its citizens and promote their welfare. It will be just as important for the Government of the United States to seek to advance the interests of the Islands and its people as of any other part of its territory. It will be well to be guided by its own.

Before closing, Mr. President, I wish to speak of the attitude of the native Hawaiians toward the idea of annexation.

While there have been some who have been opposed to the new form of government, and while many have been in doubt in regard to the wisdom of annexation, the majority of Hawaiians are a people under the new and trying circumstances redounds to their credit and honor. And when strength and stimulus is added as a result of union with the United States, entered into by the developed and the principles of Anglo-Saxon civilization have fully swayed, the Hawaiian will find that the change has brought great benefits to him and his country.

One word more. I desire to express acknowledgement of the important services which our representatives at Washington have rendered to this country in accomplishing the treaty which we now have before us.

Following Minister Smith, Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper said:

The first thought, bearing upon the subject of annexation, has been that the United States were probably those of sentiment. This was continued until 1888 when it became, under force of circumstances, the announced policy of the Provisional Government. A venture to say that it never occurred to those who were called upon to provide for a Government to succeed the monarchy to attempt to establish a permanent form of government in this country. When the monarchy fell it was said that the new Government in this country was at an end.

When I first came to this country I had no idea that annexation would be reached in the near future. I expected to live in this country as long as I could.

For many years, at great personal sacrifice of effort, time and means, the intelligent men and women of this country did all in their power to maintain good relations with the monarchy and the independence of the country. Those of us who were born here and others who had resided here for many years and many of those who came later earnestly desired that the independence of the country should be maintained.

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As to the details of the provisions of the proposed treaty of annexation I think there is but little to be said. They have been carefully considered, and we are familiar with them. In entering upon this subject, we are not in a position to say in which we would be if we were negotiating a treaty for ordinary political or commercial purposes with a country which might become hostile to us. When we are annexed we become a part of that great country, whose aims and pride it is to protect its citizens and promote their welfare. It will be just as important for the Government of the United States to seek to advance the interests of the Islands and its people as of any other part of its territory. It will be well to be guided by its own.

Before closing, Mr. President, I wish to speak of the attitude of the native Hawaiians toward the idea of annexation.

While there have been some who have been opposed to the new form of government, and while many have been in doubt in regard to the wisdom of annexation, the majority of Hawaiians are a people under the new and trying circumstances redounds to their credit and honor. And when strength and stimulus is added as a result of union with the United States, entered into by the developed and the principles of Anglo-Saxon civilization have fully swayed, the Hawaiian will find that the change has brought great benefits to him and his country.

One word more. I desire to express acknowledgement of the important services which our representatives at Washington have rendered to this country in accomplishing the treaty which we now have before us.

Following Minister Smith, Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper said:

The first thought, bearing upon the subject of annexation, has been that the United States were probably those of sentiment.

This was continued until 1888 when it became, under force of circumstances, the announced policy of the Provisional Government.

A venture to say that it never occurred to those who were called upon to provide for a Government to succeed the monarchy to attempt to establish a permanent form of government in this country. When the monarchy fell it was said that the new Government in this country was at an end.

When I first came to this country I had no idea that annexation would be reached in the near future. I expected to live in this country as long as I could.

For many years, at great personal sacrifice of effort, time and means, the intelligent men and women of this country did all in their power to maintain good relations with the monarchy and the independence of the country. Those of us who were born here and others who had resided here for many years and many of those who came later earnestly desired that the independence of the country should be maintained.

It was equally the desire of the United States that such independence should be maintained. A provision for annexation was made in the Constitution of the United States and it was agreed with the Government of the United States, as a newly organized Government, that eventually, in the natural course of events, the Islands would have to come under the protection of some other power.

In 1895 the treaty of reciprocity was granted for the avowed purpose of furthering American interests in these Islands.

The public interest had been accomplished, and the institutions of the country have become essentially American.

And now, in the progress of events, the time has come when we must look to that great country for the protection which we have so long anticipated.

Many causes have contributed to this end.

The changes which have occurred in this ocean, the marvelous development of the great colonies to the south and the north, and the commerce of America and Canada have produced results of great import to the future of these Islands.

The commerce of the Pacific is progressing with tremendous strides, and the importance of these Islands in its relations to the great powers of the world has increased the difficulty of maintaining our independence.

It is a matter of regret, of deep regret, that the independence of the Islands cannot be preserved by those who are acquainted with the history of the past, and have shared in the burden of striving to maintain that independence, in an abiding conviction that it is for the best interest of this country, its institutions and those of the native Hawaiians that we should come under the protection of that great country.

In the past, the community arrived slowly at this conviction. For many years before 1887, ceaseless effort was made in the Legislature and out of it to maintain the principles of a civilized government. The obstacles were great, and the tendencies to retrogression became revolutionary in their character. As a culmination of a long history of events, the adoption of the Constitution of the community of Honolulu on the 20th day of June, 1887, arose as one man, regardless of nationality or race, assembled in a public meeting and deliberately made demands which resulted in the promulgation of the Constitution. Many assurances were made on the part of the Sovereign and his advisers that the provisions of the Constitution would be observed, and it was hoped that it would be based on the Hawaiian almost immediately thereafter the same spirit of retrogression and departure from the principles of constitutional government became manifest. From this time on during the reign of the Queen, and during the reign of her successor, the late Queen, a course was pursued which hastened the end of monarchical government in these Islands. Great efforts were made by those who had the true interests of the country at heart to stay the downward course of affairs. In the Legislature of 1888, which lasted for eight months, there was a prolonged struggle between the Queen and her ministers. After voting out ministry after ministry, finally the Queen was compelled to ask responsible and able men in the community to form a Cabinet, and it was agreed that the new government could once more be maintained. But we all know the result, and how it was the intelligent and responsible portion of the community, with right, wisdom and courage and enthusiasm, established the new Government.

Those who established the Provisional Government and later the Republic of Hawaii, were prompted by sentiments of the highest patriotism, and in view of the history of the past, were persuaded that

lasting peace and prosperity could only be achieved by help from without. The Government was established upon the definite policy of seeking annexation to the United States, and it is the policy of the Government ever since has been consistently pursued.

While at the time it was a matter of great disappointment that the treaty of

annexation was not ratified, the Senate was withdrawn before action was taken upon it, I think that we can truly say, in the light of subsequent events, that it has been a blessing to us all that the delay has occurred. During the four years and a half that have passed since that treaty was proposed, this community has demonstrated that it is capable of establishing and maintaining good government.

Some of our experiences have been better.

There have been times of great difficulty and of peril, but the experience has been an education of the greatest value to the community.

And it has demonstrated to the people of the United States that we are capable of maintaining local government.

And the education has been at the time that President Grant advocated the annexation of San Domingo. It was urged that that community was neither self-governing nor self-supporting. In answer to the proposition of those who have favored the annexation of the United States, it has been argued that the Government and institutions of Cuba were foreign to those of the United States. But the principles of the Government of the United States are not only not foreign to those of the United States, but they are built upon the same principles and developed on the same lines.

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